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**BRIEFINGS FOR CONGRESS****Johnson Woos New Support**By MARY McGRORY  
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President Johnson's heart-to-heart talks with Congress, in five sections, on the Vietnamese war, have gone as swimmingly as a similar exercise with the nation's governors two weeks ago.

His success with the governors, whom he summoned in a body from their conference in Minnesota, gave him the idea for the congressional briefings. Several governors who went up the steps protesting the decision to boost the U. S. Commitment in Viet Nam, announced at his July 28 press conference, came down declaring complete accord.

Early reports on the congressional briefings have given the President further hope of support for his present policies.

Said one hitherto skeptical and critical Democratic senator "He really convinced me that he is as anxious as I am to find a way out."

The President told one batch of senators that he has only two objectives in South Viet Nam. One is not to be thrown out and the other is to get out as soon as possible.

The occasions have been good

theater, according to Capitol Hill reviewers. The President is deferential and humorous with his old colleagues. He is supported by an all-star cast on the dais of the East Room.

He points to Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara and Secretary of State Dean Rusk, and he says: "I've told McNamara he has 116 days to keep us in there and Rusk, he has 116 days to get us out."

The reference is in the idiom best understood by the practicing politicians before him. In 116 days, the second session of the 89th Congress will reconvene. It will also mark the first day of the 1966 campaign, in which the Vietnamese war could be a major issue.

If his policies have not borne fruit by January, the implication is the President will have to reconsider them drastically.

Using "Peacemongers"

The President has assured his congressional audiences that he has unleashed his "peacemongers," as he calls them. He indicates, in addition to Rusk, roving Ambassador Averell Harriman and United Nations Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg.

Eugene Black, director of the

Mekong project, is on hand to personify the economic rehabilitation efforts that are being made. CIA Director Admiral Arthur Rayborn and Gen. Earl Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, are present to answer questions about military and intelligence operations.

So far, he has avoided discussing the question that has weighed most heavily on his mind in recent weeks — the Vietnamese refugees. A flood of photographs and television scenes of civilian victims of Marine attacks has caused dismay in the administration. Pictures of mothers with dead or wounded babies, of live orphans assisting each other out of their ruined homes, they realize, could hamper both war and peace efforts.

The State Department, the Defense Department, the White House and the U.S. Information Agency have met with increasing urgency on the matter.

They know that the "war is hell" theory will not serve indefinitely. The fact and sight of civilian suffering could divide country and world sentiment about both the rightness and effectiveness of U.S. action in Viet Nam.